Corrosion-resistant ceramics used for components exposed to halogen group corrosive gas, comprises magnesia and alumina, and has specific porosity and mean particle diameter
Patent Assignee: TAIHEIYO CEMENT CORP

Patent Family

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Week	Type
JP 2002068831	A	20020308	JP 2000265166	A	20000901	200243	B

Priority Applications (Number Kind Date): JP 2000265166 A (20000901)

Patent Details

Patent	Kind	Language	Page	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2002068831	A		4	C04B-035/443	

Abstract:
JP 2002068831 A

NOVELTY The corrosion-resistant ceramics contains magnesia and alumina as main components. The product of porosity (%) and mean particle diameter of ceramics is 5 or less.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for corrosion-resistant component.

USE For components exposed to halogen group corrosion gas (claimed) such as jigs in semiconductor production, inner wall material of plasma apparatus in liquid crystal display device (LCD) production, and semiconductor wafer support.

ADVANTAGE The ceramics has stable and high corrosion resistance to halogen group corrosive gas and halogen group plasma, thus inhibits particle generation.

pp; 4 DwgNo 0/0

Fluorescent material for plasma display, field emission display, comprises fluorescent particle coated with glass component
Patent Assignee: SONY CORP

Patent Family

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Week	Type
JP 2000265166	A	20000926	JP 9989081	A	19990330	200106	B

Priority Applications (Number Kind Date): JP 998039 A (19990114)

Patent Details

Patent	Kind	Language	Page	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000265166	A		8	C09K-011/08	

Abstract:
JP 2000265166 A

NOVELTY A fluorescent material (1) comprising fluorescent particle (2) having nano crystal structure, is coated with glass component (3).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the manufacture of fluorescent material which involves obtaining fluorescent particle by liquid phase reaction using coprecipitation. A gel-like glass component which is obtained by polymerizing tetraethoxysilane in ethanol, ion-exchange water and hydrochloric acid is reacted with fluorescent material grain. Then the surrounding of the fluorescent particle is covered by glass component.

USE For display of television, plasma display, field emission display, electro luminescence display and used in cathode ray tube.

ADVANTAGE The fluorescent material has the ability to excite even at low voltage and has high luminous efficiency. The light emission luminescence intensity of the fluorescent material improves when excited with electron beam.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) The figure shows the sectional drawing of fluorescent material particle.

Fluorescent material (1)

Fluorescent material particle (2)

Glass component (3)

pp; 8 DwgNo 1/7

Technology Focus:
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Process: The fluorescent particle is zinc sulfide activated by terbium which is obtained by liquid phase reaction of zinc acetate and terbium nitrate in sodium sulfide or zinc sulfide activated by terbium and fluorine which is obtained by reacting zinc acetate, terbium nitrate and sodium fluoride in sodium sulfide or zinc sulfide activated by europium which is obtained by reacting zinc acetate and europium nitrate in sodium sulfide, or zinc sulfide activated by europium and fluorine which is obtained by reacting zinc acetate, europium nitrate and sodium fluoride in sodium sulfide. The fluorescent particle covered by glass component is then subjected to ultraviolet ray irradiation.